ERIE RAILROAD OPENING ODE

Can measure what the worth Of inland treasure, swiftly brom From Erie to the waiting Sea. Ye well may glory, who have borne The weary lapse of roung years— The inter taunt—the stang of scorn— And shadows of a thousand fears.

Thro' doubt and hope—thro' loss and gain— Your steady purpose held its way: Do ye not see for all your pain A promise of reward, to-day?

Ye surely have not wrought in vain ! From Ocean far, o'er Mountains blue Your fiery dragon with his train To Eric shouts his view-halloo!

High hills have laid their forcheads low in homage to the power of man? O'er plain and valley, marching slow, Behold complete the mighty plan? The viaducts that span our vales,
The huge embankments, bold and stern,
Shall tell when e'en tradition fails,

A lesson that our sons may learn. But honor to the cart and spade. That toiled and toiled by slow degrees.

And thanks to the efficient aid

Of all our brisk Hibermian bees!

They felled the forest old and hoar.
They chased the echoes sleeping there
And lovely dells, unknown before.
They left dismantled, lone and bare

The hunting grounds the red men knew,
Where wild deer roamed and fountains fell,
Their gant ploughshare, furrowing tarough,
Hath left no trace the tale to tell.

But Commerce o'er the shining track, Speeds her swift course from Lake to Sea, And bringing stores of luxury back, Stays not to weep with Memory. Ye pause awhile! But soon shall wake The spirit that can never rest! Already far across the Lake Your eyes are measuring the West!

Press onward, till the Oceans meet! Bind State to State with bolts and bars! Glad welcome every where shall greet. The advent of your flying cars!

And what can loose the Union strong, Thus riveted by iron bands? Ye need not fear while all along Ye need not fear while all along
THE EAST AND WEST ARE SHARING HANDS!

BOSTON.

The Anniversaries. Correspondence of the Tribune. Bosron, May 29, 1851.

The Anniversaries of the Religious and

Philanthropic Societies of New-England, which have been held here the present week, have, as usual, brought to the city, a great multitude of strangers. I propose to give you a brief notice of such meetings as have come particularly under my own immediate The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention com-

menced its sessions on Tuesday morning, and closed on Thursday evening. This body is known to be composed of that class of Abolitionists who agree generally with Mr. Garrison and openly advocate the dissolution of the American Union, on the ground of its support of slavery .-Among those who take part in its proceedings are several men and women, eminent for talents and popular eloquence, while the earnest enthusiasm of the body never fails to attract large audiences. Allowing as they do the utmost liberty of speech on the part of opponents as well as friends, their platform often becomes the scene of earnest conflict and intense excitement. For several years past they have met in Fancuil Hall, but the recent revival of Cotton Politics and Lower Law Piety in the Capital of New-England has operated to bar against them the doors of that venerable edifice; and as most of the large halls were occupied by other and more popular associations, they were compelled to hold their meetings in rooms utterly incapable of accommodating the crowds who desired to attend. I have been present at two or three sessions of the Convention, and must acknowledge that I have rarely heard better speaking in any public assemblies than that of Garrison, Phillips and George Thompson. Whoever forms his opinion of these men and of their objects from the statements of their opponents will be gressly deceived. One who has only heard the demanciations of their enemies, would naturally conclude that they are a set of reck less fanatics, utterly unworthy of respect—opponent of all that is pure in morals and religion and conservative in Government. If what I saw and heard afforded any thing like a fair specimen of their general proceedings, they have been grossly hoelied by the public press. Underlying their severest denunciations of the popular Church, (which they regard as the pillar of Shavery,) I observed evulcances of a deep and apparentily very sincere religious sentiment, and I have never heard any class of speakers who appealed more impressively to the sense of moral colligation and religious duty in the minds of their hearers. val of Cotton Politics and Lower Law Piety in the I have never heard any class of speakers who appealed more impressively to the sense of moral obligation and religious duty in the minds of their hearers. Their theology may be very dencient, but there is no use in denying that they are laboring to apply the great principles of practical Christianity to one of the most terrible evils of our times; and however erroncous we may deem a part of their principles and measures, it is neither wise nor just to Join in the general hue and-ry against them. If we have plaus that we deem better than theirs, let us carry them out in our own way, but let us not, by indiscriminate denunciation, commit the very sin of which they have been so velemently accused. Perhaps it will be found that in the great army of freedom they have their peculiar work, which no others can do as well as they.

Another correspondent has given you an account of the action of the American Unitarian Association upon the resolutions denouncing the Fugitive law.

Another correspondent has given you an account of the action of the American Unitarian Association upon the resolutions denouncing the Fuguire law, introduced by Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse. The refusal to entertain those resolutions for discussion has excited much indignation among liberal Unitarians, evincing as it did a settled purpose to gag the opponents of that law and shield its supporters from censure. On the following day another excitement was produced by Rev. Johns Perrapoxy, of Medicid, who delivered a powerful discourse before the Unitarian Ministerial Conference on Social Reform. Mr. P. glanned at the present state of the so-called Christian world, and laid bare the sources of the vice and immoratily which live and flourish under the shadow of temples consecrated in the name of Christ, who came to seek and save the lost. Drunkenness, prostitution, the unequal relations of Capital and Labor, the unlimited use of tobacco, Slavery, War, and other similar topics, were handled with great force and point. Mr. P. achided particularly to the Fuguitive law, whose mandates, he said, were filter for Congo than Congress,

therefore, forsooth, to become the right, and have the approbation of good men? The gospel, said Mr. P., is the remedy for every form of social evil, but it was uscless unless specifically applied. The gospel of our popular charches was not efficient. In fact most of the great evils of the times had grown up where churches abounded. Men who could make a hundred by changing a nogshead of rum or gin into Madeira wine, give their \$1,000 to help build a church, and \$100 a year in its municipance, on condition that it shall be descrated by no Anti-Siavery or Temperance sermons. This spirit must end ere reform can trainiple.

on condition that it shall be descrated by no Anti-Slavery or Temperance sermons. This spart must end ere reform can trumph.

What minister was there that dared faithfully to perform his duties like John the Baptist! Nay, into what pulpit would John the Baptist be even almosted with his dress of camel's har? What minister is there that cin speak of those repulsive and untouched subjects he had spoken of, without meeting with the disapprobation winch he had met with! So long as the pulpit is borne on Mammon's back it will go where Mammon goes, and when it does not he will throw to off. When will it be that the pulpit shall do its duty! Not while it is inder the thinmb of Mammon. Not tell it has brown aside this fear of the world, will all these social evils be remedied, and not till then will it be able to perform its appropriate work in applying the Gospel rightly.

Mr. Fix discourse is to be published, and I am mistaken if it does not command for its author the thanks of every carnest-minded reformer.

The meeting of the Universalist Reform Association gave great satisfaction to a large audience—The Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Hanke Bacon of Providence, was a document of great interest. The Providence, was a document of great interest. The present day formed a first

of great interest. The Transfer thus sketches some of its features.

The literature of the present day formed a first topic of consideration. We cannot read much of the literature of reform of the present day, without thanking God and taking courage. Theology and Theologians were making facts the grounds for deductions; the actual condition of men, the actual realities of Christianity, were more than ever the basis. The progress of society is always by means of ideas; fast by conceptions, and then by their influence in deeds. The movement of social reform and Christianity were inseparable, and which was the most apprepriate form of Christianity to constitute the life of this union. All literature is bending into one charged, so that it is likely that ere long there will be but one literature, that of social refer-

tivation, so that the abolition principle had an interest in the case.

A Committee was appointed to consider the subject and report next year. The meeting was followed by the Annual Festival of the Society, which was held in Central Hail, Hon. Israel Washburn of Orono, Me. pressling. About 300 persons sat down to well filled tables, a large proportion of whom were ladies. After the removal of the cloth, speeches were made by several distinguished men of the Universalist denomination.

on.
ould speak of one or two other meetings, but
Yours, R. N. ination.

I would speak of one or two other meet this letter is already too long.

Yours,

## VERMONT.

Free Soil State Convention-Sharp Shooting among the Members Steating a new Name

-Speeches of Wilson, of Mass., and Prince
John'-The Whigs of Vermont not to be

Beaten. Correspondence of The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, VI., Thursday, May 29. The Free Soil State Convention met here yesterday for the purpose of making their nominations for State Officers for the Fall Election, and getting up the steam preparatory to that event. Quite a respectable number arrived the night previous, and wait until to-day, but assembled in a hall and commenced operations. Some wags here said Wednes-day evening's gathering was a sort of prayer meeting to solemnize their minds and duly prepare them for the services of the next day; but I think that was slander, for there was not that unanimity of sentiment and feeling which usually characterize such convocations. The State Committee had seen fit, contrary to former usages, to call this Convention "The Democratic State Convention." In years past they styled themselves the Free Democracy, or the Free Soil party, and by those names they have been designated and known , but this year the State Committee had grown more wise or resolved to be more cunning, and so called themselves the Democratic party, much to the annoyance of the Old Line Dem-ocrats and many members of this Convention. This assuming a new name furnished a bone of contention and stirred up the indignation of many of the tion and stirred up the indignation of many of the old Liberty party, who were not very well pleased with being called Democrats outright and without qualification. These severe, purnanical, straight-forward members of the Old Liberty party said they had already yielded enough in the way of having their names chansed, and did not wish to be called Democratic, for they thought the word Democracy had been greatly abused. They were willing to be called the Free Democracy, and further than that they were not willing to go. There was a good deal of sharn-shooting, but finally they concluded this incarled the Free Democracy, and further than that they were not willing to go. There was a good dead of sharp-shooting, but finally they concluded this informal meeting had not jurischetion of the question. To day they assembled in the Baptist Church, (by no means a spacious building,) and falled it quite respectably. Here another trouble arose in the commencement of operations. A resolution was introduced inviting all Jeffersonian Democrats to join them and take part in the Convention. It was agreed that the meeting should be a Mass Convention, and every Jeffersonian Democrat might have a right to speak and vote, and such were invited to come in The delegrates were not to be counted nor their names taken, but all were to go to work in good earnest. The older and more severe members of the party, those who had been longest righting against burman slavery, dain't like the idea of joining with none but Jeffersonian Democrats were the only patriots in the country. Many thought they should be excluded from the Convention if such a resolution passed, for they were very far from being reckoned in that category. A great deal of steam was let off and some cutting sarcasins were ultered.

One old gentleman from Underhill, a tall, thin, sharp-featured man, rose and said he dain! like many of the young, new-fangled Democrats. They cared not how small the Democratic party was in the State, for they here ever expected to be in the majority here, but managed to get all the fat offices from the General Government when the Democrats were in power. Such parriots he daint like. He had been

here, but managed to get all the fat offices from the General Government when the Democrats were in jower. Such patriots he didn't like. He had been lighting in the Democratic ranks for more than half a century without office, and finding his own weapons, rations and ammunition. "But," said he, pulling off his wig, flourishing it, and exposing a perfectly baid head, "these new-fangled Democrats don't like such an old fellow as I am." A tremendous shout now rose, while the old gentlemen thus stood, suiting the action to the word, and the voices of the boys were heard above all the rest. It was a glorious time for those urch ins, and children of a larger growth seemthose urchins, and children of a larger growth seemed to enjoy the fun. Finally, the resolution was passed, the Convention organized, and their candidates nominated. Lucius B. Prox of Montpelier, for Governor. Ryland Fletcher of Cavenish, for Licut Governor, and D. P. Thomeson of Montpelier, for Treasurer.

In the afternoon, Hon. Mr. Wilson, President of the Massachusetts Scotte may be a located as a function of the Massachusetts Scotte may be a located as a function of the Massachusetts Scotte may be a located as a function of the Massachusetts Scotte may be a located as a function of the Massachusetts Scotte may be a located as a function of the Massachusetts Scotte may be a located as a function of the Massachusetts Scotte may be a located as a function of the Massachusetts Scotte may be a located as a function of the latest and th

for Governor. Arkans Pracrema of Caverniah, for Lieut. Governor. and D. P. Thomeson of Montpelner, for Treasurer.

In the afternoon, Hon. Mr. Wilson, President of the Massachusetts Sennie, made an claborate speech. The first half was rather common-place and dail, but he finally roused up a little, and got off some very good things. After that the sparring commenced again, and some of the old ones let off seam that had been accumulating all Winter. The Editor of the Courier, of this village, was particularly severe upon the Wing party, with which he always acted until three or four years ago, when he joined the Free Democracy, as it was called last year. He said he had found them out and quit them forever. Deacon Beecher, an angular formed, long-armed, quanticle confidential, answered the aforesaid Editor, and made some very severe thrusts. These old Aboit bonists don't like to be lectured by these new-fledged Free Democraty. Why? said he, "my young trical only found out three years ago what I have known for more than fifteen years, and he mustan't altempt to lecture us who have been so long engaged in the good cause. There are certain passages of high wird applicable to certain young chough to digest meal, and must be red with mile." The old gentleman, and must be red with mile. The old gentleman, and must be red with mile. The old gentleman, and must be red with mile. The old gentleman could go no further, for there was such loud laughing he could not be heard. But there he stood like a statue, with one toot on the rading of the rew and the other upon the sear, stretching out his long arm and pointing his treathing finger most significantly. Such a faith is send as such as old the laugh was upon the first was wounded, and the laugh was upon the contraction, and many sharp jokes cracked. These old therty men are not to be trifled with.

A telegraphic device of spatch was how read, miorning the people that John Vax Burns had taken the cars

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 185

Freedom minithe severeth of March, but then he reservice the internative of the persent day was beserviced and proposed and the severeth time.

The proposed of the present day was been contained to the proposed of the present day was been made to this new Moses on the Manie A fow his
Sakey from the law was sold to the heart of
London and the poor, the results of physical organic
ration and mental training. Such as that to make the contained training was the present day the severeth time of
London and the poor, the results of physical organic
ration and mental training. Such as the contained to this new Moses on the Manie and the total to the
London and the poor, the results of physical organic
ration and mental training. Such as the contained to the present day was produced to the present day the severeth was an advanced to the contained training with endocided out three or fear humine-pretors and left them without a home for days. From
those and their proposed was produced to the proposed to the propos

Vermont Whise are not to be beaten by any coshition
that can be formed. They are the true friends of
Friecdom, and always have been. They are as much
opposed to human Slavery as these Liberty folks,
Friec Soilers, Friec Democrats, Desecrats, or whatever they may be pleased to style themselves. When
the Whips of Vermont show any evidence of becoming pro-Slavery, then it may be time to form a new
party opposed to the spread of human bondage, until
such evidence is mannested, any new party formed
on such a basis must expect to remain in a hopeless
minority. When there is any necessity for a new
movement against Slavery, then will be the time to
make it. The Whigs of Vermont cover the whole
ground, and their star never sets.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. Ohio Woman's Rights Convention.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Akron, (Ohio.) Wednesday, May 28. Notwithstanding the incessant rain of the morning a large delegation assembled in the Universalist Church, at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Emily Robinson called the Convention to order, and nominated Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson as temporary President. A committee was then appointed to report officers for the Conven-tion, and their report, with some modifications, was The quantity of timber is small, and it would rewas then appointed to report officers for the Convention, and their report, with some modifications, was adopted, to wit: President—Mrs. Farkers D. Gage. or Morgan County. Vec-Presidents—L. A. Hing. Mrs. Ackley, Mrs. Swift, Miss Webb, Mrs. Colla M. Burr, Mrs. Mary Conner, Mrs. Mary Wileting, and Mrs. Severance. Servicaries—Mrs. H. M. Tracy, Mr. Marius R. Robinson, Mrs. Salite B. Gove.
Businesse Committee.—Mary A. W. Johnson, Mrs. Robinson, Dr. A. Brooke, Mary Stanton, Dr. Webster, Mrs. Swisshelm, Jacob Heaton, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Townsend, Dr. K. G. Thomas, L. A. Hine, Maria Giddings, Mary Gilbert, Betsey Cowles, Jas. W. Walker, Cordelia Smalley.

On taking the Chair, the President called the attention of the Convention to the business before them.

tion of the Convention to the business before them. She said she did not feel very grateful for the honor conferred upon her, for the reason that she might not be able to reflect it back. She called attention to the energy which our fathers exhibited in settling this Western World, and as the descendants of that noble band of heroes, we should press boldly forward in all enterprises for our own elevation. As woman has endured all the privations, hardships and labors which were incident to the achievement of all our blessings, is it more than reason-able that she should participate equally in all those social and political regulations which have as much binding obligation upon her as upon him! Are not the natural wants and emotions of humanity not the natural wants and emotions of minimum, common to, and shared equally by the sexes? Does man hunger and thirst, suffer cold and host, more than woman? Does he love and hate, hope and fear, loy and sorrow, more than woman? Does his heart thrill with a deeper pleasure in doing good, or his soul writhe in more bitter arony under consciousness of injury? Is the samshine more glorious, the sounds of the property reases contains the partime of fowers. of harmony more sequence, or forms of beauty more someone, must be mg to him than to her? All these questions must be mg to him than to her? Where, then, did man and the negative. Where, then, did man are not half of

that are not met. If it be said that we are a occay of discontented spirits, seeking to overturn established order and disturb the public peace, let it be answered that all progress has grown out of discontent, and all reformers have been charged with disturbing the public peace. Jesus thrist was discontented with the then existing order, and was martyred as an enemy

order.
Oh, if all women would be impressed with the im-

human family of both sexes, more than has been done by all the reformers of the last century.

The President having concluded, the Business Committee retired, and during their absence letters were read from Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols of Vermont, Mrs. Lyda Jane Person of Pa. Mrs. L. N. Fowler, M. D. of New-York, and Mercy I. Holmes on behalf of the Haif-Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Logan Co., O. The letters were full of spirit and sound reflections, some of which will be forwarded to The Tribane.

APTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 20'clock this afternoon a large crowd assem-bled, filling the church in every corner. After an invocation of the Divine blessing, the Hutchinsons appeared and sang the song entitled " Coming Right Along or Right Over Wrong," of which the following is the opening stanza

Behold the day of Promise comes.

Full of inspiration—

The blessed day by prophets sing—

For the healing of the nations.

Old midnight errors flee away—

Ay, soon will all be gone.

While heavenly angels seem to say.

The good time's coming on.

Coming right along.

Coming right along.

The blessed day of promise is coming right along.

It is Sarah Coates then read a most beautiful address on the relations of the sexes, a copy of which you will receive.

The resolutions reported in the forencen were then taken up and discussed by Mrs. Swisshelm, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Barker, of Englaced, and Mrs. Co.

Mrs. Swissiant wook exceptions to their scope and spart. She thought that the Convention was disposed to do too much at other. She wished they and carries a very sharp brief in his hand. The
voung Editor was wounded, and the laugh was upon
him. On the whole, there was a good deal of fun in
the Convention, and many sharp place cracked.

These old liberty men are not to be trinded with.

A telegraphic dispatch was now read, informing
the people that John Vax Burks had taken the cars
than menting at Springfeld and, would reach Bourlington between 5 and 6 o'clock. Arrangements were
made, and the large Depot Building of the R, and B
Rathonal was engaged, where Prime John appeared
at voclock, in the evening. Many members of the
convention had left in the evening trains, but still
the eithrens and those who tarried for the sake of
hearing the great New-York Barnburner, made unquite a large addition.

There is such a taking as equality bethe same whether the bound of the sexes of the
sarcasm.

He said Webser, he wever, came in for a share of his
sarcasm.

The cand the laugh was upon
the tongenthous definition of the laught was upon
the people that John Vax Burks had taken the cars
than menting at Springfeld and would reach Bourting the question of dram-scling, taey will be the
better able to attack other vices. Mrs. Swisshelm
also thought that some terms of the resolutions were
taken the many of the control of the sexes of the
tester able to attack other vices. Mrs. Swisshelm
also thought that some terms of the the menageneraily, &c. She was for saying severe talings, but sin
the seven 5 and 6 o'clock Arrangements were
made, and the laugh was the cause of
his resignation that the system of Government, in
his expaniation in Parliament, are as the cause of
his resignation that the public vice of
his transmitted in the text
had the member of the Government, in
his expaniation in Parliament, are as the cause of
his resignation that the public vice of
his re

fame.
This Convention is compessed of true women, many

of whom are superior in talent, and all in mored ex-cellence. If they are specimens of masculine wo-men, who unsex themselves, the Lord grant that their tribe may increase in this land.

## NEBRASKA.

Soil-Coal-Indians-Game, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
TABLE CREEK, Nebraska Territory, April 21. I have traveled the distance of four hundred miles in Nebraska, sleeping under bluffs and encamping upon "spring branches," as the little rivulets are called which meander through the prairies, and now have the satisfaction to declare to you that the Territory offers greater advantages to the settler than I

quire a careful use to render it sufficient, but the soil is unequaled for fertility, health and vigor of life certain, the climate agreeable and the scenery beau-

is unequaled for fertility, health and vigor of life certain; the chimate agreeable and the scenery beautiful.

At this place, previous to the commencement of the Mexican War, there existed a military post, called "Old Fort Kearney." About 10 miles below this place, which is a bird on the Missouri river, and distinct about 25 miles from the mouth of the Nobraska, or Platte, a vem of coal, resembling the coal taken out at Cannelion, (Ind.) — similar to Pittsburg, though not so good for some purposes, and yet better for others, comes out and shows itself in the bluffs on the Missouri. Distant about 90 miles south-west, another vein of similar coal makes its appearance. Several other veins of coal are said to have been discovered in the Territory, and my observation, as well as information assures me that coal of a good quality, and in abundant quantities may be found in the Territory. Forty-five miles from this place, in a westerly direction, is a saif spring, from which a sufficient quantity of sair may be manufactured to sait half of the samers of this continent. On the north side of the Nebraska or Platte, distant 15 or 20 miles from the Missouri. I discovered iron one of a good quality, which there exists in great quantities. It shows itself in boulders along the birds for the distance of several miles. Limestone prevails almost everywhere, and a fine quality of clay, such as is found on the Ohoriver, and there used for pottery, accompanies the exhibition of coal on the shores of the Missouri raver. Accepting these facts, you will readily acknowledge that the Nebraska Territory is a country worthy of the altention of those desiring coal and pleasant homes. I hope to live until Nebraska is accounted the sixth State of this Umon—This Territory is now occupied only by a few miserable Indians and before a civilized people can be demiciled here, there must be some special legislation of the indians and before a civilized people can be

tousehold furniture about the same. On this subect I will hereafter write you more filly.

I can say nothing further at this time, than simply
of declare that I am delighted with the country, am
letermined to have a home in it, and that I shall exect to have you and your friends for my neighbors.

"P S.—I have written this letter with the quill
rom the wing of a Baid Eagle, taken by Mr. W.,
with a rife bullet, a few days since, in this neighbor,
od. The river seems full of wild geese, brant and
linels. I have seen some twenty deer, and some
longer or wild turkeys. Of pigeons there are some,
quirrels are in the timber in great numbers. On
he prairies the fowls are numerous. I use both rife
lid shot gun."

## CANADA. olitics and other Matters. Toronto, Thursday, May 29, 1851. Correspondence of The Tribune.

This is a saint day, and Parliament docs not meet, for however other things go, the saints must

be duly honored.

The House displays a somewhat remarkable disposition to get along with small business, considering that Parliament has been in session only a week. Last year the address in answer to the speech from he throne was dehated more than a week, but this year there was scarcely any debate at all upon it; and it was ultimately carried, by the suspicious conjunction of Sir Alian McNah, leader of the Tory opposition with the Government. Sir Alian had previously given notice of three amendments, which were printed, and on which every one looked for a sharp debate, especially on those which declared that population ought to be basis of Parliamentary representation, and that the House would never divert from their original purpose, grants of land made by her Majesty's predecessors for religious purposes. But when the nodress was moved, Sir Alian withdrew all his amendments, and actually seconded Attorney-General Baldwin's motion to adopt the andress! There must have been some understanding between him and the Government on the supper. His tory colleagues have betrayed their suspicion respecting the secreticause of Sir Allian's studien which should be the secreticause of the Sir Alian's studien which should be the law of Primegenture in Epper Canada. The law has existed to the press of day not because it has had the support of public opinion, but because it has had the support of public opinion, but because it has had the support of public opinion, but because it has had the support of public opinion, but because the machinety of Government was tornerly so contributed that it was impossible to pass mod laws those principles of which legislative recognition was demanded by the popular voice.

Mr. Merrita, a late member of the Government, in year there was scarcely any debate at all upon it

new tariff, which they considered too low, was pro-

new tariff, which they considered too low, was promitigated, hold seats in the Legislature, and will of course do their best to push through the and actions scheme of their brother conspirators.

On Monday last the returned exile, Mackenzie, made his debat in the liquise. He spoke for two hours, the motion which was the foundation of his remarks tenig for leave to introduce a bill to repeal so much of the Trust and Loan Company's—a London concorn—Act as embles them to take higher rates of interest than others take. He exposed the absurbity and inconsistency of the Legislature in rejecting a bill for the repeal of the Usury Laws and then a few dats after allowing certain parties to stinggle into an Act a clause allowing this band of foreign usurers to take eight and nine per cent, interest. He also entered into a general defense of the Usury Laws. The act in question had been in existence since 1833, but, till the clause of last session had been singgled into it, at midnight, as Mr. Mackenze emarked, when only 31 Members were present, the Company was not allowed to take more than six per cent, the legal rate of interest. The Company has a apital of \$2,000,000, but whether any of the stock has been actually subscribed is doubtful its object is to lean on mortgages or read estate, and Mr. Mackenze calls it a machine for lessening the number of Freeholders in the Province. However, his motion did not carry, he was met by the objection that the Charter had been granted, whether rightly or wronny, at mainight or hoon, and it was not to be recalled or medical, for that, it was contended, would be a breach of faith, and as the lastended would be a breach of faith, and as the lastended would be a breach of faith, and as the lastended would be a breach of faith, and as the lastended would be a breach of faith, and as the lastended would be a breach of the country are contended as a faith of the country are contended by the faith of the country are contended. What are they to do ' If they refuse the information they only

that there is some corruption behand that required concealment.

The Segnorial Tenure question has been again referred to a Committee for inquiry though it is known that a Committee can elact no new information on the subject. But the Government wish to throw the responsibility of dealing with the feudal system on a Committee of the House.

There was a long discussion yesterday in the Legislative Assembly, on the question of reciprocity of trade with the United States. It was brought on by a motion for an address to the Governor General for copies of correspondence between this Government and the United States. The Finance Minister objected to the production of the information, on the ground that the question is in an undetermined state, and for that reason it would be inexpedient to grant it. The Government have not resolved upon retaintion, they have not decided the question, but the Inspector General give it as his opinion that of all modes of retaination the closing of our canals against American vessels would be most likely to be successful, and he seemed to think would be worth while to risk the loss of canal toils for the purpose of making the experiment.

The Queen's birthday was generally celebrated throughout Canada West.

## More about the Spirits.

Acting upon the principle of giving a fair hearing as well to the unbelievers in the so called 'Spiritual Manifestations' as to those who accept them as revelations from the invisible world, we give place to the following testimony, and shall hold ourselves under obligation to publish such refutation or contradiction as may be furnished by the parties implicated. It is no more than simple justice to say, that no person ought to condemn the accused until they have had a fair chance to defend themselves. Deposition of Mrs. Norman Culver, taken at Arca-

they have had a fair chance to defend themselves.

Deposition of Mrs. Norman Culver, taken at Areadia, N. Y., April, 17, 1851.

I am, by marriage, a connection of the Fox girls, their brother married my husband's sister. The girls have been a great deal at my house, and for about two years I was a very sincere believer in the rappings, but some things which I saw when I was visiting the girls at Rochester, made me suspect that they were deceiving. I resolved to satisfy myself in some way, and some time afterward I made a proposition to Catherine to assist her in producing the manufestations. I had a cousin visiting me from Michigan, who was going to consult the spirits, and I fold Catherine that if they intended to go to Detroit, it would be a great thing for them to convince him. I also told her, that if I could do anything to help her. I would do it cheerfully—that I should probably be able to answer all the questions he would ask, and I would do it if she would show me how to make the raps.—She said as Margaretta was absent, she wanted somebody to help her, and that if I would become a medum, she would explain it all to me. She said that when my cousin consulted the spirits, I must sit next to her, and touch her arm when the right letter was called. If did so, and was able to answer nearly all the questions correctly. After I had helped her in this way a few times, she revealed to me the secret. The raps are produced with the toes. All the toes are used. After nearly a week's practice, with Catharine told me to warm my feet, or put them in warm water, and it would then be easier work to a rap, she said that she sometimes had to warm her feet three or four times in the course of an evening. I found that heating my feet did enable me to rap a hundred and hity raps in succession. I can rap with all the toes on both feet, it is most difficult to rap with the toes on both feet, it is most difficult to rap with the toes on both feet, it is most difficult to rap.

Catharine told me how to manage to answer the questions, she said it was generally easy enough to answer right if the one who asked the questions called the alphabet, she said the reason why they asked people to write down several names on paper, and then point to them till the sprit rapped at the right one, was to give them a chance to watch the routenance and motions of the person, and that in that way they could nearly always guess right. She also explained how they held down and moved tables. Mrs. Cultver gave us some illustrations of the tricks.) She told me that all I should have to do to make the raps heard on the table, would be to put my foot against the bottom of the table when I rapped, and that when I wished to make the raps sound distant on the wall, I must make them footler, and direct my own eyes earnestly to the spot where

told me that when people insisted on seeing her feet and toes, she could produce a few raps with her feet and askle.

Elizabeth Fish. (Mrs. Fish's daughter.) who now haves with her father, was the first one who produced there raps. She accidentally discovered the way to make them by playing with her toes against the foot-board while in bed. Catherine told me that the reason why Elizabeth went away West to live with her father, was because she was too conscientious to become a medium. The whole search was revealed to me, with the understanding that I should practice as a medium when the girls were away. Catherine said that whenever I practised I had better have my little girl at the table with me, and make folks believe that she was the medium, for she said they would not suspect so young a child of any trick. After I had obtained the whole secret, I plainly told Catharine that my only object was to find out how these tricks were done, and that I should never go any farther in this imposition. She was very much rightened, and said that she beneved that I meant to tell of it, and expose them; and if I did, she would swear it was a lie. She was so nervous and excited that I had to sleep with her that night. When she was instructing me how to be a meetium, she told me how frightened they used to get in New-York for fear somebody would detect them, and gave me the whole history of all the tricks they pusied upon the people there. She said that once Margaretta spoke aloud, and the whole party behieved it was a spart. Mrs. Norakas Curvara.

We hereby certify that Mrs. Cuiver is one of the most reputable and intelligent lades in the town of Arnaha. We were present when she made the disclosures contained in the above paper, we had heard the same from her before, and we cheerfully bear testimory that there cannot be the slightest doubt of the truth of the whole scalement, who have been conference of the Fax gorls in the rapping business, which is due time and form, will be made public. The regin of these impositors is ne

To The Kingston, C. W., papers con-The Kingston, C. W., papers contain the trial of Asenath Smith, indicted for the murder of John Freeman. Both had long resided in St. Lawrence County, N. V. Freeman was an old man, lie was enticed by the woman to desert his family sind go to Canada with her, taking with him several hundred dollars in mency. They put up at the inn of S. N. Venten, at Mill. Creek, near Kingston. When they had been there a few days Freeman died of Strychnine. The woman, Smith, was proved to have purchased some real or imagined defect of testimony, the Jury acquitted her; though public opinion agrees to have come to a very different conclusion. the Jury acquitted has been different conclusion.
(Utica Observer.)

Later from New-Mexico.

Later from New-Mexice.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 13.

Among the passengers in the Kansas, from the Missouri, yesterday, were several Mexicas merchants on a visit to the States to purchase goods. We annex their names: Narciso Santestebeau, Ig. an Neponasemo. Gutteres, Juan MaBaca, Simon Gallegres, Guiseto Baca, Jose Ma Martimez, Jose Salazar, Y. Otero. These gentlemen left Santa Fe about the 1st of May.

Our friend, Mr. F. X. Aubrey, was also a passenger in the same boat. He has in his charge a map of New Mexico, which is to be forwarded to Washington City.

New Mexico, which is to be forwarded to the large ton City.

From advices received by the last mail, we leave that fifteen companies of U.S. troops, under command of Col. Monroe, were to leave New Mexico of the 10th May, upon a campaign against the Navago Indians. Major Grafiam was to have command of the Dragoons. Licent. John Buford had been appointed Quartermaster. This military movement, it is should have no other effect, will serve to give activity and energy to the army, and thus restore their health, which has been seriously injured by the life of mactivity and confinement to which they have

of mactivity and confinement to which they have been doomed.

An extra from the Gazette office, dated the 20% nit, contains a few items of news.

The census of the Territory, taken by direction of Gov. Calhoum, presents this result. Entire population, 26,884—Indians excepted. The ratio of representation for the country is East, for the Louisel, at 4,884, for the House, 2,172

The list of appointments for New-Mexico, madat the close of the last Congress, had been received by mail, and they were looking for their early arrival. The Judges, it was supposed, would arrive is time to hold the regular terms of the ensuing Coura. But this may, with our knowledge of their movements, be very much doubted. Two of the Judge have not yet made their appearance, and it is not known that they have accepted the trust.

A public meeting was held at Sama Feon the evening of the 28m, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. The following nominations were made: For the Sensie, Juan Felipe Orits, (Verario,) Jests Lujau, (Presister) and Jose Francisco Levia, (Cura). For the House, P. J. Prilaus, John R. Palles, Thomas Ortis and Candido Ortis. Speechs were made by Messrs Reynolds, Smith, Ashirst, Rev W. H. Read, R. A. Johnson and Torres, Gov. Calhoun, on the 23d April, issued his proclamation for an election of members of the Legislature Assembly—apportioning the mimber of members of the Counties, and directing the election to be held on the 12d inst. The Assembly so deleted are to meet at Santa Fe on the 2d day of June text.

Mr. Neville Stewart, late Editor of the Santa Fe on the 2d day of June text.

Mr. Neville Stewart, late Editor of the Santa Fe on the 1d day of June text.

Mr. Neville Stewart is Editor of the Santa Fe, making their way to the United States to get their supplies. The upshot of the whole of will be san 184s, that they proceed and the country seems of the Arkansus, Mechanise and all at making their way to the United States to get their supplies. The upshot of the whole of it will be san 184s, that too great an

DWELLING HOUSES IN PARIS .- A corres-

Dwelling Houses in Paris.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, in one of his letters from Paris, describes the manner of creeting dwelling houses there as follows. The plan has some advantages, but it is not hard to imagine many things that would be a great annoyance to a citizenothe United States.

Blocks of houses in Paris are many of them builting a manner entirely different from those of our country, and so are the hotels. They are built in the formal a hollow square, with only one entrance from the street, through an arch waie enough for the passage of two carriages alreast. The huge door or grate of this arch is closed at dark, and there is no admittance except by ringing a bell, which is answered by the porter. Five families too occupy a house in a block five stories high, each family appropriating one story to themselves, parlors, kitchens and chambers all being in the same range of apartments.

We diried with a friend living in one of these blocks. It was dark when we arrived at the great entrance, and we rang for admittance. No somethid we touched the bell than the mussive gate fee open, noiselessly and magically to us, for no living creature could be seen. "Did you open that gate" said I to my companion, almost terrihed at the my terrious manner in which it opened for us to enter The reply was in the nogative, and when we reached the porter's lodge, we found that by is means of a pulley in his own room, he had opened the gate without troubling himself to move from his chair.

We found about thirty houses arranged around the

chair.

We found about thirty houses arranged around the sides of this hollow square, each five stories high, an occupied by one hundred and fity families, their receivarying from three to five hundred dollars each. If A lived in the first tier of apartments, Mr. B. in the second, and so on, each family with its own doep plate and bell in the entry of the story to which they belonged. One porter only is employed by all the families in the square. He shows every comer to the family for whom he inquires.

There are five reservoirs of water in Paris, but it is not convexed by papes to the houses. Families have no hydrants as with us, but are supplied what life water they use by water-carriers, who pround daily with casks, and leave it in such quantities as families wish, they paying for it as we do fir milk. It is estimated that 4,050,000 frames, or some where about \$880,600 of our money, is yearly paid to the inhabitants of Paris to the water-carriers. How do you manage for water for family washings? Equired I of one hady. "No family does its own washing," she replied. "Our clothes, even our set yearly, "are sent into the coantry to be washed ever week. It is done better and cleaner out of the house."

Female servants receive from \$4 to \$6 per mont. Female servants receive from \$4 to \$6 per month.

THE ROTATION OF THE EASTH.—The ap-

The Rotation of the Easth.—The apparatus at the Monument at Charlestown, to show M. Foucanit's experiment, is now completed and will be exhibited to the public on and after Monday for a small fee. The trials yesterday, in the moning and afternoon, in presence of scientific gentlement were entirely successful and eminently interestant. The apparatus is perfect, and the place one of the best in the country for a true test. The well-rooms the Monument is used. All the openings are closed and the door is of plate glass, to prevent the operation of any current of air on the pendulum.

A moveable sight is arranged, which being said the path of the pendulum, the change in the position of any current of air on the pendulum.

Every vibration, arross the plane occupies sees seconds. Prof. Horsford has prepared a globe, which is kept at the Monument, on which are placed said disks, showing the path of the pendulum, at giet points, as the globe is rotated. This is well world of notice. The pendulum is set in motion by drawing the ball to one side of the table, against a restrict the ball to one side of the table, against a restrict the ball to one side of the table, against a restrict and when the ball is controlly still the thread is burnt off, and the pendulum moves on by so own gravitation. It is a beautiful and interesting experiment, and we navise all to go and witness it.

We saw the experiment very successfully trief at the Revere House to-day, by means of a well-ague ed pendulum, the wire of which was attached to sky-fight, while the ball swing lengthwheen on the marble particular of the basement between the sain case and the wair. The variation was at the rate of about 10 is degrees an hour, and was quite peregion in your grant of the providence. The experiment may be easily tested in private houses, as it is very simple.

may be easily tested in private houses, as it is we simple. [Boston Traveller, May 31]

LOCUSTS-THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LO ctsrs.—These insects have appeared in this regular in considerable numbers. The woods and fields at the vicinity of our city resound with their merrisongs. We see by the Pennavivania and Indianappers that they have also appeared in the portions of those States which were visited by them in 1817 and 1834 in improving numbers.

those States which were visited by them in 1834 in immense numbers.

Dr. Godeon B. Smith, of Baltimore, has beet let many years engaged in noticing the hands, transformations, and periodical returns of these most surficial rate in the most surficial returns of these most surficial rates throughout the various portions of the United States, the finds that the area of country visited by them is at each succeeding generation considerably extended, so that those now among us may be regarded as having descended from those which appeared in the more custern sections of the country, in 1834.

appeared in the more eastern sections of in 1834.

It will be remembered that in 1837 they visited this portion of the West in vast numbers, so that by the spring of 1854 they will have passed through their various metamorphoses and may be expected main to return.

(Louisville Jour-